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CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1968.

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TO THE FRIENDS OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

The combat deepens! We are in the thick tranquillity and safety.

We must not be beaten. The patriot blood poured out like water on a hundred bloody fields, cries aloud to us to press on to the glo-

Justice, and Peace. It is the Appomattox of tinue, Congress must meet in September. our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns.

We are doing well in the canvass, but we ought to do better; for there are still thousands who would read Republican papers who have them not, and hence are not imbued with ardor and enthusiasm for the success of our candidates and our cause. You must help us to reach some thousands more of these. And, to incite you to do so, we propose to send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to clubs, by mail, for 12 weeks, commencing August 26, at the following rates:

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We have just issued our Campaign Sheet, No. 6, referring wholly to THE NATIONAL FINANCES. It contains Commissioner Wells's exhibit of the National Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year just closed; Gen. Garfield's speech on the money wherein the Five-Twenty bonds are payable; U. S. Treasurer Spinner's letter on the Resumption of Specie Payment; Vallandigham's speech in favor of paying the bonds in Greenbacks and our strictures thereon ; Simon Stevens's letter to John E. Williams with our answer thereto, and a number of other articles intended to elucidate the present Financial condition and obligations of our country. Those who wish the truth to be known and the public faith to be maintained, are invited to aid us in giving this sheet the widest possible circulation.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. For Vice-President NEW-YORK JOHN A. GRISWOLD For Lieut. Governor. ...ALONZO B. CORNELL. For Canal Commissioner ... ALEXANDER BARK LEY. For State Prison Inspector... HENRY A. BARNUM. For Cierk of Appeals...... CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

Correspondent; Great Britain—Debut of Prince Arthur as a Public Speaker; Austria—Threat-ening Aspect of Affairs in the East; the New-Haven Fair, Missouri, the Ku-Klux Klan, Brown University Commencement, Chief-Justice Chase—A Card from Col. Wm. Brown; the Rashtons, Political Aspirants, and the Presidency may be found on the second, Connecticut, the Courts, and the Money and other Markets on the third; New Publications on the sixth; and Real Estate on the seventh pages.

The best electioneering argument that has yet appeared are the returns from Vermont in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this morning.

A Cable dispatch informs us that the contractor who built the Metropolitan Underground Railroad in London offers to do a like work for this city.

The new Vermont Senate is unanimously Republican. The House-219 Republicans, 15 Democrats. Last year the Republicans had 205, and the Democrats 29.

The Hon, James M. Ashley, Member of Congress from the Toledo (Onio) District, speaks in Jersey City this evening. He handles the Rebels without gloves. Turn out, Jersey Blues!

If the Emperor of Russia intends adopting the same policy toward all recusants that he has shown in the banishment of Bishop Platzk for refusing to send a delegate to the | recent Synod, Siberia may become in a few years the most populous part of his empire.

Gov. Scott has ordered the disbanding of the organizations which have recently been drilling and importing firearms into South Carolina. He asserts and will maintain the right of every voter to support such candidates as commend themselves to his judgment.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut died in Hartford last evening, at the age of 61 years. He was a Democratic Representative in the XXVIIIth Congress, and from 1850 to 1854 Governor of Connecticut; after which President Pierce made him Minister to

Several distinguished clergymen attended the John Allen prayer-meeting yesterday, and the house was again filled to overflowing. The pickpockets, who always follow the multitude, have begun to attend these meetings; but Capt. Thorne and Detective Officers Horbelt and Mullen will keep an eye on them.

The guillotine has fallen upon the heads of 108 employés of the Custom-House, all earnest and original Republicans. This is just what we expected. These 108 martyrs come forth from official bondage eager for Grant and Colfax, and with their arms perved to the work. If Henry A. can find any other good Radicals, turn them out. We want them in the field,

Despite the fact that his obitnary fitly anpeared in the journals of this city nearly one year ago, Gen! Sonta Anna is again maturing a conspiracy against the Mexican Government It is time that this petty scheming should cease. Notwithstanding the chronic disorders in Mexico, the Juarez Government is the strongest that country has enjoyed for many years, and it is strange that Santa Anna will of recognize what all the world is agreed upon, namely, that he is dead either for good or evil.

The movement to oust the colored members of the Georgia Legislature seems to have succeeded. The resolution declaring negroes ineligible to office under the new Constitution of of a desperate struggle, but we can see through and beyond it. A few weeks more of resolute twenty-five of the colored members withdrew effort will usher in a long, bright season of from the Capitol. No matter what technical justification for this act may be twisted out of the new Costitution, it so plainly defeats the object of Reconstruction as to appear little better than a fraud. What a dangerous state rious consummation for which so much has of feeling it is likely to engender may be seen! Thus were we plunged into a

joyfully been sacrificed. The election of Grant from the speech of one of the colored members | which has cost the country at least Five

The New-York Democratic Convention completed the ticket yesterday, and adjourned. wing of the party under the imperious yoke Democrats who got up the Rebellion, or the of Tammany was plainly visible again yesterday, as on the day before. The platform adopted reiterates the revolutionary and greenback principles of the Fourth of July Conven-

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Horatio Seymour, as Field-Marshal of the anti-Republican army, thus directs his subordinates as to the prosecution of the Presidential

UTICA, July 24, 1868, My Dear Sir: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have plunged me into a my friends; but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but, now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the Financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the Debt and Taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs, Inger-soll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR. mes. Truly yours, Horatio Seymour. Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, New-Haven, Conn.

Comments by The Tribune. Mr. Seymour is greatly mistaken if he really

supposes that the Republicans wish to make this a personal canvass. They oppose his election not on personal, but emphatically on political grounds-because he is the confederate and chief of the authors of the late Slaveholders Rebellion, and because his election restores them to the high places which they deserted to plunge the country into the bloody abyss of Nor is it at all true that we seek to "dodge

the Financial issues" or object to having him and his satellites "push the Debt and Taxation 'upon public attention." They could not please us better. Those issues, that Debt and Taxation, are among our strong reasons for keeping Howell Cobb & Co. out of power. They had the Government wholly in their hands-they conspired to throw it away by dividing and disorganizing the Democratic party at Charleston eight years ago, and thus bringing the Republicans into power. They did this, not that they hated the Republicans less, but that they loved Disunion more. They tell us now that they loved the old Union and Constitution, but their acts contradict their professions. They had the old Union, with a very moderate Debt incurred in the Mexican War, and light Taxes. Howell Cobb, as Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, paid somfifteen per cent. premium on a part of this Debt, which he canceled in order to leave the Treasury empty when he ran away to engage in the Rebellion, after borrowing money to meet pressing demands at twelve per cent. He thus deranged the Finances so as to leave us neither money nor credit, while his fellow conspirators in Buchanan's Cabinet dismantled the forts, dispersed the fleets, and gave the command of the bulk of our little army to a confederate who betrayed it into the power of the Rebellion. Thus was our Government stripped, bound and plundered, by Democratic traitors, in order that it might be easily everthrown; and thus was the Rebellion enabled to triumph over our distracted efforts till confronted by the stern resolve and slowly gathered resources of Ulysses S. Grant. The Debt is One Thousand Millions more today than it would have been if Buchapan's chief counsclors had not shamefully, treacherously abused their official stations to destroy the Union whose sworn servants they were, from whose Treasury they took good care to b

wreck, Horatio Seymour and his friends were holding conventions in the North to strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of the bolder traitors at the South. Seymour, in the Democratic Convention at Tweddle Hall, Jan. 31. 1961, abused the Republicans without stint for not surrendering at discretion to the traitors; but he had not the softest word of rebuke for those who were then tearing the Union to pieces. The Rebel chiefs having decamped from the Cabinet and from Congress to push on the Rebellion at home, Seymour declared that "All virtue, patriotism, and intelligence seem to have fled from our National Capital," though there were two or three of the milder type of slaveholders still left there. His entire speech was devoted to exalting the strength and resources of the South, and showing that the North could not possibly overcome her. "The question is simply this," said Seymour, "Shall we have compromise after the War, or compromise without War?" -but we did n't have either, "Let us see," said he, "if successful Coercion by the "North is less revolutionary than successful Secession by the South "-so we And he virtually declared the Rebels in the right, by assuming that they must know best what their own safety demanded. "To assume," said he, "that our "brethern in fifteen States lack the capacity "to understand, and the ability to protect, "their own interests, is to assume that our "Government is a failure, and ought to be "overturned"-which it is n't, no thanks to

Nor were they alone. While the Government,

in Buchanan's trembling hands, was drifting to

fully paid.

Seymour, Cobb & Co. His bolder, manlier friend and supporter, James S. Thayer, (whom Slavery converted from a Whig into a Democrat with Rebel proclivities,) followed Seymour, and uttered his views much more frankly. "The public mind " will bear the avowal," said Thayer, " and let 'us make it, that, if a revolution of force is to begin, it shall be inaugurated at home, "[Cheers.] And, if the incoming [Lincoln] Administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, we announce that, when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to bloodshed, and seeks from the fragments of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for Coercion-another name for execution-we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people by making those who would inaugurate quillotine." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

-Such were the counsels, such the incite ments to Rebellion, offered by Horatio Seymour and his Northern friends; so that, when the doings of this Tweddle Hall Convention reached Washington, the Sonthern Hotspurs still hanging about Congress to draw the last possible dollar from the Treasury ere they plunged into open treason, exultingly pro-claimed, "It Lincoln should undertake Coercion, the Black Republicans will have in " the North quite as much fighting as they can "attend to."

and Colfax secures the ascendency of Liberty, on his ejection yesterday. If these things con- Thousand Millions of Dollars, piling our broad land with corpses and mortgaging the sweat and toil of generations. The National Debt is a virtual mortgage of nearly ten per cent. on all the property in the country. The restlessness and discontent of a powerful Who is responsible for that vast Debt-the Republicans who put it down? That is the first

> hamlet, by every fireside. Let the Seymourites have it discussed to their hearts' content. AN EPISTLE TO GOOD PEOPLE.

We have been asking answers for a week

question in order-a question of Finance-of

Debt and Taxation. Republicans! see that it

is fully considered in every speech, in every

past, if not longer, how a good man can possibly vote the Democratic ticket at the approaching Presidential election, and the question seems precisely a fitting one to put to the good people themselves. We want it understood that we are not denying that there are honest and even pious men among the Democrats; our query only touches the "how." We are anxious to know the mental and moral processes by which genuine goodness reaches a position on the Democratic platform; and if our honest friends will give us a moment or two in private, and allow us to use a little epistolary directness, we will state our troubles. If we have now come together, and you are honest and good, and we are candid inquirers, allow us to believe that you hold in abhorrence the system of Slavery which the late war swept away. We must take this for granted, as we do your honesty. In the light of these days, we are sure you would not reënact the horrors of the past, and put back Slavery into the heart of the law, whose idea is mingled of justice and purity, and whose proudest office it is to maintain the rights of all, especially of the weak. Do not tell us we are reviving dead and buried issues; that this style of talk belongs to the past. We thought so, too, till quite lately; but we were clearly mistaken. It seems that even the most flagrant wrongs, when once grown into men's passions and prejudices and interests, have even more lives than a cat-are harder to kill than the snake, which, however perfectly slain early in the morning, will, it is said, persist in moving its tail till sunset. The giant blows of Grant, at the head of the Union hosts, have stretched Slavery on its back throughout the length of its recent domain; but the day is

long-the sunset delays to come. To vote for Seymour and Blair is to vote for Slavery-not, indeed, as a thing actually existing in due form, but in spirit and in the abstract. This "sum of all villainies," alarmed for its life, kindled the fires of revolution, and gave its myriads of citizens to Moloch. It supped on horrors, and rose from every repast with a keener appetite; but the waiting victims proved too numerous, and it fell a sacrifice to its own crimes. While it had a formal existence, the Democratic party loved it well waited on it, sung its praises with ecstacy, and knew no higher authority. At that time, however, it was able to pay for its honors, and the worship rendered it found its justification in self-interest. If it kicked its votaries about as it liked, as suited its mood, it made compensation with golden corn from the official crib, or with some office provided with a separate crib of its own. Devotion to Slavery under such circumstances was only a horrid form of selfishness. But to love it now, when it is little more than a shadow or a memory, when its head has been mashed and it can only shake its defiant tail to indicate lingering life, is to give it the heart-to love its idea, and to honor it for its own dear sake.

Is not this the precise position of the Seymour and Blair party? Is not that party made up of the disciples of Peace, with every genuine War Democrat counted out, and the actual Rebels, the men who, for the sole sake of Slavery, ventured their all? Yes, the Convention of the Fourth of July was a gathering of mourners for Slavery. Its platform said "let us restore " ' the lost cause,' the cause whose chief beauties were the auction-block and the fierce red lash; let us tear power from the clutch of the foes of Slavery; let us undo the work of reconstruction, a product of malignant hostility to Slavery; le us repudiate the debt made in crushing Slavery; let us restore to power the beaten friends of human bondage; let us remand the wickedly tenfranchised Blacks, who dared to sympathize with their deliverers, and to bear arms against their own sacred bondage, to the tender mercies of

their old masters."

Dear brethren, honest and earnest, are not these words true? Are not the intent and quality of the Convention precisely the same as these of the Rebellion? Have Wade Hampton. and Forrest, and Semmes, repented of their crimes against Liberty? Do they not rather glory in their infamy, and insist on converting it into fame, by means of their Democrafic allies? Is not this pride and this purpose most cordially met by the Democratic party of the North? Was not the spirit of the slaveholders' Rebellion the ruling and characterizing spirit of the Convention? Did it not seem to be s Convention of ex-Rebels, with their Northern brethren simply present and aiding? Is not such a movement an effort to stop and even to reverse the progress of civilization-a reaction in favor of a political philosophy which gave laboring men the name of "mud-sills," which declared it essential to a good Government that capital should own labor, whether White or Black? Honest men! good men and true! ye who put morality and justice as much above the claims of party as heaven above earth; ye who pity the oppressed and glory in turning slaves into people, can you bring yourselves to accept the spirit of this Convention, and, along with Hampton and Forrest and their Demo-

even to palliate the crimes of the Rebeilion ? Our question is not how an honest Southern man can vote the Seymonr ticket. His whole life has been colored by Slavery, and his prejudices hold him in thrall without his suspecting it. We are not puzzled by the course of men who know nothing higher than political success, and are incapable of seeing that government has any relations to morality. We are not even surprised at the conduct of ignorant men who, under the impulses of a genuine but shallow patriotism, fought in the loyal ranks during the Rebela reign of terror the first victims of a national lion, but are now found following in the train of their old, enemies. The moral element was not in the struggle with them, and its serious discussion now offends them. But a Seymour and Blair ticket in the hand of a

cratic followers, vote to honor and exalt, or

ten. The World does not exactly attempt this confessedly difficult task; but in a spirit of sublime andacity it essays something hardly less arduous, viz., to show that should the Republican gains in this State in the coming Presidental election be in the same ratio as the gains of the party in the State of Vermont at the election last Monday, Seymour will assuredly carry New-York by an immense majority. It is debatable whether it be possible to extract sunbeams from cucumbers; but The World's handling of the figures of the Vermont election shows that it is not beyond the reach of human ingenuity to draw the assurance of victory from disastrous defeat. As we read those figures it appears to us that "the same sort of 'Republican gain' applied 'to this State," will give the State to Grant by a majority of nearly thirty thousand; but ur estimate is based upon the returns, so far as they have been received, and not upon mere guess-work. With regard to the verdict which Vermont will deliver next November, judging from the past, there is no room to doubt that it will be of the most emphatic character. As The World is so apt at figures, we give it this sum in simple proportion to work: If in 1864, when that State gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of 29,000, the majority at the State election was but 22,000, what in 1868, when the majority at the State election is 30,000, will be the majority for Grant as President?

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND Parliament has not yet been formally dissolved, but the two great parties which now divide British politics between them-the Liberals, headed by Mr. Gladstone, and the Tories, led by Mr. Disraeli-are actively engaged marshaling their forces for the battle to be fought at the polls next November. In all parts of the Kingdom meetings are being held, at which candidates for seats in the new Parliament appear before the people, explaining their views on the great questions of the day, and indicating the course they intend to pursue in the event of their being chosen as representatives; and the newspapers, both metropolitan and provincial, are teeming with addresses to the electors, from gentlemen aspiring to legislative honors. In Scotland, there is no very remarkable stir, but England and Ireland are already fairly ablaze with political excitement. The issues to be decided by the approaching

general election have been squarely placed

before the people by Mr. Gladstone in the speech with which he opened the campaign on the 6th August last, at the town of St. Helens. That gentleman and his followers demand the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, as a measure of justice to the great majority of the people of Ireland; they insist also upon the necessity for further Parliamentary reform-in other words, a redistribution of seats in the House of Commons, and an elective franchise free from the restrictive conditions imposed by the Reform Act which has just come into operation; and they call also for a stricter economy in the public expenditures. The Tories, on the other hand, take their stand on the Constitution, as they allege-protesting that the policy of the Liberal party with regard to the Irish Church question is full of peril to the Anglican Establishment, dangerous to the State, and even menacing to the Crown. They profess themselves willing to make every reasonable concession to popular demands, and e give encouragement to every measure for the social clavation of the masses; but legislation of such a sweeping character as that proposed in Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church they are resolved upon resisting to the utmost. The result of the election will show whether the people of the United Kingdom prefer the Constitution as it is-or rather as it is interpreted by the Tories-to the great principle of even-handed responsible for it? Have we had control of justice. It is noteworthy that while the Liberals go before the country with a well-defined | pose that amount has been stolen, or wasted, olicy-with a bold avowal of certain distinct objects-the Tories, in their speeches and addresses, content themselves for the most part with sounding platitudes and glittering generalities. Their battle-cry is, "The Church in danger !" The sum of their promises and pledges is, they will support the Church, and do their best to promote the interests of the people. On only one point are they positive and emphatic in the expression of their sentiments and purposes-that is, the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church. Indeed, this Church question being the overshadowing one in the present struggle, the candidates on both sides are remarkably explicit in defining their position in relation to it. The Liberal candidates are unanimous in declaring their hearty approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy with regard to the Established Church of Ireland. and in pledging themselves to give him their warmest support in carrying out that policy.

Gladstone's position, since he has completely dentified himself with the popular cause, is a proud one, and the present canvass shows that he people have an unbounded confidence in his ability and integrity. With reference to his leadership, the political annals of England furnish perhaps no parallel case to that which is presented to us in this spirited contest. It is remarkable that, while the Tory candidates are very sparing and very cold in their allusions to Disraeli as the chief of their party, the Liberal candidates, almost to a man, refer in terms of warm fealty to Mr. Gladstone as their leader. Toryism is willing to use Disraeli for its own purposes; but it evidently looks with coldness, if not with suspicion, upon the plebeian Premier-the recusant radical-the political "ad-'venturer" of Hebrew descent. The new Parliament will find Gladstone at the head of a party in the Commons strong in its union and confidence in its chief. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the elections will do the same thing for Disraeli as a political chief. Comparatively few new men are coming for-

ward as candidates for seats in the next Parliament. All the prominent men of the present House of Commons are again in the field for reelection, and with every chance of success. There is one man whose absence from the popular chamber at this juncture would be a great national misfortune; but his seat is safe. We refer to John Bright, who has just issued a characteristic address to the electors of Birmingham, once more offering his services as their representative, and who we may confidently reckon upon shortly seeing again at that post where he has rendered such faithful and signal success to the cause of human freedom and political justice. On the whole, appearances indicate that the fight between the friends and the focs of equal rights for all will be as

is rapidly increasing, and may soon equal even that of Great Britain. A Calde dispatch, how. ever, brings the intelligence this morning that at least one English journal takes a sensible and not utterly selfish view of our treaty with China. The opinions of The London Standard will command attention in this country, because they are magnanimous and just, both toward us and toward China. Great Britain never yet obtained concessions from the Chinese except such as were extorted by vio-lence; and now, when China for the first time sends an Embassy to the treaty powers, it is worse than foolish for The Times and others journals to speak of it as a "retrograde "movement." China will not go backward, notwithstanding Englishmen may think Chinese diplomacy a very poor substitute for British arms. The good, generous, and brave Col. Newcome is the impossible type of the Englishman in India, and when Thackeray made that member of a most respectable family call his only son after Lord Clive, he showed that few of the Queen's subjects can appreciate the enermities of the British satrap in the East. What Lord Clive was to India they would desire some future military leader to become to China.

SIR : Mr. Wells, in his recent statement, gives as the excess of receipts over expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1868, \$34,749,777. Now, there is no debt statement for July 1. But August 1, 1868, is...... And August 1, 1867, is......

To the Editor of The Tribune.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE AND DEBT.

\$34,749,777 And you have an amount missing of.
Say the Pacific Railroad bonds were all issued
in one year from August 1, 1867, to August 1,
1868, then deduct.

\$14,767,831 Here is Fifteen Million Dollars, of which no account is given. Where is it? That much missing every year will double the National Debt in one hundred years. Yours, The Tribune's Reply.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch is Secretary of the Treasury, under the Presidency of Andrew Johnson. Mr. David A. Wells is Commissioner of the Revenue, appointed (we believe) by Johnson on the recommendation of McCulloch. Johnson and McCulloch are supporting Loration Seymour for next President. They have full control of the Money and Accounts of the Government; we have access to neither, and never had. Then why are we asked to make good any deficiency there may seem to be in the Treasury?

Mr. Wells, at the request of the Hon. William B. Allison, recently made a clear statement, and signed his name to it, setting forth particularly the Expenditures of the fiscal year just closed. Is his a true or a false statement! We believe it true, and have so treated it. Who impeaches its accuracy? Does Mr. McCulloch? or his Chief of Statistics? Surely not. Does "A Radical?" If he does, why not ask Mr. Wells to explain?

According to Mr. Wells's figures, the National Debt should have been \$34,749,777 less on the 1st of July last than it was one year before. (He gives this as an approximation, not an exact statement.) Now, says "A Radi-"cal," it seems to be over \$12,000,000 more: how is that?

We answer: A very large amount of bonds has meantime been issued to the Pacific Railroads-said bonds being loaned to and payable principal and interest by the roads, and only by the Government in case the roads fail; in which case, the Government has a second mortgage on the roads for the money. We think these bonds not fairly accounted part of the Debt: but we will not reargue that point. Well, says "A Radical," there is still \$14,767,.

831 unaccounted for. Suppose there is, who is it ? Has Congress ? Has Mr. Wells ? Supor lost, should the bill be sent to us?

Mr. Wells has access to the Treasury books; we have not. He has meant to transcribe from these the exact figures. If he has blundered, let the Secretary, or the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, or some other Seymourite, put his finger on the error and expose it.

Bear in mind that the Debt is confessedly less (apart from the Pacific Railroad bonds) that it was a year ago-that we have paid of \$12,000,000 of back interest on the Compound Interest Notes, which is an additional reduction of the Debt. Now, we have just lost \$7,200,000 in gold paid to Russia for that splinter of the North Pole, and that will give a chance for another outery that the Debt has been increased when the next monthly statement comes out. Is this fair? Isn't he a queer "Radical" who helps on the game?

Among the features of the present canvass, as in former enthusiastic and soul-stirring political campaigns, the lyric element fills an important place, and a fervent, impassioned song often produces more effect on the patriotic heart than the most eloquent and persuasive speech. An excellent collection of popular minstrelsy entitled The Radical Drum Call has just been published in this City, which is admirably adapted for National Glee Clubs, and for public gatherings, where spirited music forms a part of the programme. They include none of the dismal, droning ditties to which the cast-iron Conservatives are bound to march, but are lively and cheerful in their tone as the morning drum-beat, and their merry ring keeps good time with the steps of confident patriots on their way to victory.

It is proposed by a number of prominent German citizens to start a cheap Republican German newspaper in this city, at THE TRIBUNE Office, to be called The German Tribune. Subscriptions or propositions for this purpose will be received by Mr. William Wierfelman, corner of Houston and Cannon-sts.; William Seligman Brothers, bankers, corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place, and John Faulkner & Co., No. 462

> AMUSEMENTS. BARBE BLEUE.

The first and only Matinée of Barbe Blene this season will be given at Niblo's Garden at I o'clock on Saturday next, Sept. 5. Mile, Irma and Mr. Aujac will both appear. This opera is in the seventh week of its career, and will, undoubtedly, run until the close of the

SIGNOR BLITZ. The renowned Signor Blitz, ventriloquist and magician, will open his Temple of Wonder at Dodworth Hall on Monday evening next. This will be the first appearance of Signor Blitz in this city in fifteen years. The anouncement of his coming is sure to attract much attention, and he will be welcomed as the King of the

A WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The American Association for the Pramotion of Social Science was organized in Boston in 1865. Its good and thoughtful person is past our comprehension.

If we are to believe a popular saw, arithmetic ought never to be implicitly trusted. Figures, we are told, may be made to prove anything; but, for our part, we confess to a feeling of skepticism on the point. To make two and two sum up five has not been achieved, that we are aware of, nor has it yet been clearly shown that seven is a greater number than the first second meaning was held in New-Baven in 1865. It second m